FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 237 *8 December 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

River Plate Foreign Ministers' Joint Declaration [LA NACION 5 Dec] A 1

ARGENTINA

Future President Discusses Economy, Government Team B 1
General Labor Confederation Issues Communique B 1
Technical-Economic Cooperation With Poland Approved B 2
Multiparty Statement Praises Uruguayan Electorate B 2

BOLIVIA

Air Force Commander Recognizes Civilian Role C 1
Garcia Meza Will Attend Santa Marta Meeting C 1
Bolivia Reportedly Not Attending Andean Meetings C 1

CHILE

President on Papal Mediation, Domestic Issues E 1
On Relations With Bolivia E 1
Chile-Peru Meeting Ends With Joint Declaration E 2
Foreign Minister Departs for Madrid, Rome E 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Addresses Nation on OAS Vote, El Salvador G 1

URUGUAY

President Says His Tenure Ends 31 Aug 1981 K 1
Minister Calls River Plate Talks 'Highly Positive' K 1
Radio Havana Interviews Communist Party Leader K 1

MEXICO

Lopez Portillo Denies U.S.-Mexican 'Friction' M 1
Sponsorship of Guerrilla Training Camps Denied M 1
Castaneda on Oil Cooperation With Central America M 2

PANAMA

Majano Meets With Torrijos, National Guard Staff N 1
Discusses Current Situation N 1
Further Reportage N 3
Legislative Council Condemns Salvadoran Violence [CRITICA 4 Dec] N 4
Church Communique on El Salvador 'Assassinations' [LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 5 Dec] N 4
Newspaper Denounces Training of Salvadorans N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

President Describes U.S. Trip as 'Positive' P 1
Carazo Rejects Idea of Provisional Government P 1

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Aftermath of U.S. Missionaries' Murders P 1
Government Communique P 1
Communique 'Attachments' P 2
Investigative Team P 3
Armed Forces Communique P 3
Suspension of U.S. Aid P 3
Officers Meeting P 4
PDC Demands P 4
PDC 'Ultimatum' to Military P 5
Foreign Minister's Denial P 5
Church Communique P 6
Archbishopric Accusations P 6
FDR Bulletin P 7
Duarte: Violence Part of Right's 'Political Strategy' P 7
Leftist Groups Accuse Junta of FDR Murders P 8
FAPU Condemnation [EL INDEPENDIENTE 3 Dec] P 8
CRM Charges [API NEWS Vol 2, No 213] P 9

GUATEMALA

Guerrillas Explode Bomb at Salvadoran Embassy P 9
Various Groups Claim Credit P 9
Salvadoran Airline Office Damaged by Fire P 10

HONDURAS

OAS Observers Will Continue on Border P 10
'Large' PCH Cell Uncovered in La Ceiba P 11
Agreement Ends Rosario Mining Company Strike P 11

NICARAGUA

Groups Protest Killings, 'Atrocities' in El Salvador P 11
Salvadoran Embassy Demonstration P 11
Ciudad Sandino Demonstration P 12
AMNLAE Issues Statement Condemning Killing of Nuns P 12

CUBA

Mexican Delegation, Ministers Hold Talks on Oil Q 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed Q 1
Meeting With Fidel Castro Q 1
Pemex Chief Press Conference Q 1
Departure of Delegation Q 2
Fidel Castro Greeting to Construction Workers Q 2

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Participation in Oil Agreement With Mexico Affirmed S 1
President Will Not Go to 10 Dec Meeting in Honduras S 1
Pena Gomez Assumes 'Personal Control' of PRD S 1

RIVER PLATE FOREIGN MINISTERS' JOINT DECLARATION

PY061447 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Dec 80 p 12

[Joint declaration issued by the foreign ministers of the five River Plate Basin countries at the end of their meeting in Buenos Aires on 4 December]

[Text] Convinced of the need to carry out new actions aimed at promoting the swift development of the resources available in the River Plate Basin;

Believing that the projects and tasks in the fields of energy, navigation, highway and railroad interconnection, irrigation and utilization of natural resources--whether implemented or in the process of being implemented--have provided an appropriate and effective framework of services and facilities capable of invigorating the better economic utilization of the wealth of the area;

Aware of living in a privileged part of the world, as far as natural resources are concerned, and that this status entails a serious responsibility epitomized by the duty of making the best possible use of the special conditions existing within the geographic framework of the River Plate Basin for the well-being of their peoples;

Convinced that this duty has become even more imperative due to the grave situation the world is currently facing, mostly as a result of the lack of energy and food, and bearing in mind that the River Plate countries can help alleviate these shortages with their production, the ministers declare:

1. That they agree to assign special significance to the full economic utilization of the resources and services and facilities available in the basin.

2. That studies aimed at the greater development of energy sources existing in the area and their effective future utilization must be conducted in order to attain this objective.

3. That studies must also be carried out in order to increase the production of foodstuffs and to guarantee the improvement and expansion of river railroad and highway transportation to facilitate the marketing of these products.

4. That essential significance is assigned to the exchange of scientific knowledge and technology acquired by each country in exploiting its own specific national resources, while special attention is to be given to the development of alternative energy sources and to the utilization of new techniques aimed at high-yield production of foodstuffs.

5. That, in view of the significance of the above-mentioned objectives, the governments of the member countries of the River Plate Basin will discuss the most suitable means and procedures for the attainment of these objectives at the level of the intergovernmental coordinating committee with a view to further discussing this subject at the 12th meeting of foreign ministers.

FUTURE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT TEAM

PY051945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1112 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Concordia, Entre Rios Province, 5 Dec (NA)--Future Argentine President Roberto Viola has indicated that it is necessary to "make corrections" at the economic level and has denied that he already has assembled his government team.

"I still have to assemble my government team," he said. "Anything said about the subject is mere speculation. I can assure you that not even in my mind have I assembled my team." Viola made these remarks to the local newspaper CONCORDIA during an interview he granted at the house of his in-laws in this city. He also dismissed the possibility that the names of the new provincial governors will be disclosed before the end of the year.

"The appropriate announcements will be made in advance, because each governor will need time to study the problems of the affairs of the province and to appoint his team," Viola said. The governors of five, six or maybe seven provinces will be military officers; this is what the military junta has agreed to," the future president said.

Speaking about economic policy, he pointed out the difference between philosophy and implementation and indicated that the latter required "corrections" although the philosophy of the process must not be changed. He explained that the basic elements of this philosophy are: the subsidiary role of the state, the right to private property, the effectiveness of private enterprise, freedom of trade and an appropriate economic opening.

He then explained that "we Argentines know very well which are the things to which we cannot go back," and made it clear by stating that "it is impossible to go back to price control or subsidies for the credit systems."

Asked about the problems that regional economies are experiencing, he said that appropriate measures "designed to increase productive efforts" will be studied.

GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY061213 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA)--Labor leaders who sponsor the restoration of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) released at noon today a communique which states that "despite the police prohibition, the plenary meeting of secretaries general of confederated unions began today" and announced that it will continue its discussions tomorrow to elect the officials of the new labor federation. The text of the communique states:

"The will of the organized labor movement to unite under a single labor federation has been suppressed; a proof of this is the detention of labor leaders at the place where it was announced the plenary meeting was to be held, which shows once more that labor freedom in our country is subject to compliance with the rules imposed by the government.

"We the workers continue struggling for the organized labor movement to have the natural mechanism for its defense. Despite the police prohibition, the plenary meeting of secretaries general of the confederated unions met today and decided:

"1. To designate the board which will preside over the meeting and the executive commission.

"2. To continue meeting permanently in order to designate the officials provided by the statute of the Argentine General Labor Confederation.

"3. To draft the documents indicating the path to be followed in the defense of the permanent interests of the Argentine workers.

"4. To report to international organizations (ILO, ICFTUO, ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers] the prohibition of this meeting, which proves the lack of labor union freedom.

"5. Despite the current emergency, we urge all comrades and leaders to continue the discussions that were begun today which will lead to the activation of the CGT, the supreme organization leading the Argentine labor movement."

The labor sources that released the communique did not reveal the venue or the number of leaders who participated in the meeting to constitute the new CGT. The federal police detained 10 of its members this morning, when they were about to begin the meeting at the publicly-announced place.

TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND APPROVED

PY052005 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (TELAM)--Technical-economic cooperation with Poland has been approved through law No 22342, by which Argentina and Poland will develop technical and economic cooperation in the following sectors: maritime activities--including fishing--industry and mining, especially in the coal and railroad sectors, and any other activity they may consider convenient. An additional protocol specifies that the cooperation involves: the supply of machines and equipment for industrial plants; the promotion of trade operations to exchange raw materials and manufactured goods with long-term loans to allow good planning of production and supply; agreements on special production and development plans; exchanges of technology, technical information, patents and licenses; implementation and improvement of current technical proceedings and/or development of new procedures and the exchange and training of experts regarding concrete cooperation programs. This report was published today by the official gazette.

MULTIPARTY STATEMENT PRAISES URUGUAYAN ELECTORATE

PY051039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2024 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (NA)--Leaders of the Radical Civic Union, the Justicialist Party and other political groups have written a statement in which they praise the position taken by the Uruguayan electorate in voting "no" in the recent plebiscite on the constitutional reform proposed by the Uruguayan Government.

The statement says that "the people of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay have just given a new demonstration of their historic dedication to democracy. While under attack from an autocratic state which has a monopoly of the news and communications media, a majority of them have believed it to be necessary to defend the freedoms and essence of the republican regime." It adds that "faced with the opportunistic intention of deformation, they defeated that adventurous change. The Uruguayans have given a high example and a very important encouragement for pacification through suffrage." It says that "in view of this event, which is undoubtedly a happy event for us Argentines who have the same ideals and hope for the same kind of victories for Latin America, we welcome the event as if it were ours and we publicly express our congratulations and solidarity with our Uruguayan brothers on the glorious step they have been able to take for our common destiny." It concludes by asserting that "we expect that the Uruguayan armed forces government will comprehend this expression of the sovereign people. Not to respect it would permanently endanger peace and promote acts of violence which democracy repudiates." The statement is signed by Peronists Vicente Leonides Saadi, Roberto Ares Miguel Unamuno, Nilda Garre, Armando Caro, Paulino Niembro, Alicia Oliveira, Osvaldo Pe[illegible] Pardo, Alejandro Diaz Bialet, Jose Maria Sarrabayrousse, Julio Barbaro, Ramon Lorenzo, Osvaldo Carozzo, Pedro Isaac Avalos, Ramon Saadi, Carlos Tuozzo, Francisco Esquivel and Benito Llambi; Radicals Raul Alfonsin, Luis Leon, Horacio Fidel Lopez, Luis Osvaldo Arias and Roberto Cabiche; Popular Conservatives Vicente Solano Lima, Julio Amoedo and Ethel Diaz; Christian Popular Party members Enrique de Vedia, Nestor Vicente and Augusto Conte Macdonel; Intransigents Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Juan Carlos Manes, Miguel Monserrat and Variano Lorences; Christian Revolutionary Otelo Zamponi; Unified Socialists Simon Alberto Lazarra, Marcelo O'Connor and Alberto Gabeta and Frontist Action Party leaders Alberto Fonrouge and Carlos Fraga.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RECOGNIZES CIVILIAN ROLE

PY060136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] LA PAZ, 5 Dec (AFP)--Gen Waldo Bernal, commander of the Bolivian Air Force (FAB), said here today: We have already recognized that the government must be run by civilians and that the military must assist in the security of the state as established by the constitution.

General Bernal, who is also a member of the junta and aeronautics minister, attended along with President Gen Luis Garcia Meza the FAB jet fighter pilots anniversary in Cochabamba.

He said that the democratic progress was prostituted due to the shameless use of funds from unrevealed sources of international extremism.

He said that the military institutes--unlike the universities, which were the sources of anarchy--are engaged in training and perfecting professionals with discipline and do not accept the kind of participation which advocates favoritism and anarchy.

General Bernal also announced that the FAB will soon have well-equipped jet fighters at the service of the country.

GARCIA MEZA WILL ATTEND SANTA MARTA MEETING

PA051734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 3 Dec (AFP)--The president of Bolivia, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will attend the ceremonies on 17 December in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death, it was learned here today.

Garcia Meza, who became president of Bolivia on 17 July after overthrowing constitutional President Lidia Gueiler, was not officially invited to the ceremonies which will be attended by the presidents of seven other countries.

Nevertheless, it was learned here today that Garcia Meza will arrive at Santa Marta on 16 December to meet with the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama and Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

It was also reported that the president of Bolivia decided to attend the Santa Marta meeting "because Bolivia was Bolivar's favorite daughter."

BOLIVIA REPORTEDLY NOT ATTENDING ANDEAN MEETINGS

PY061555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] LA PAZ, 5 Dec (AFP)--According to experts on the subject, Bolivia is not attending the meetings of the technical organizations of the Andean Pact.

Despite the great significance of the issues discussed a few days ago at the meeting held in Bogota, Colombia, Bolivia did not attend.

According to unofficial sources, the delegates of the Bolivian Integration Ministry did not attend the more specific meetings designed to discuss the automotive program and the metal machinery industry.

It is believed that this pressure is being applied to force the other Andean Pact countries--that is Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela--to resume normal relations with Bolivia and to recognize Gen Luis Garcia Meza's military regime.

PRESIDENT ON PAPAL MEDIATION, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY050240 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] The government will conduct a survey to find out what university problems exist. For this purpose, advisers to rectors will be appointed. This in no way means that the government will assume a position of force with regard to the universities, President Pinochet said on referring to changes of rectors in some universities.

President Pinochet said that universities should engage in research and analysis and not in political activities. He added that this was applicable to university students and professors alike.

Speaking this morning to newsmen accredited at Government House, President Pinochet expressed his confidence in the papal mediation, noting that the two countries put the case in the hands of the pope, who has been studying the problem after receiving briefings from both parties. He added that the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers will soon go to Rome, summoned by the pope.

Asked if only one wage readjustment will be made next year, he said: The law is quite clear. If the cost of living exceeds the percentage established by the law, an additional readjustment will be immediately made.

In reply to another question, he said that the newspaper LA NACION [words indistinct] and that television stations will not fall into private hands in Chile.

He said that the Industry and Trade Directorate [DIRINCO] fulfilled its mission when a price control system was in force in the country. Since this system is no longer in force, what we need today is a quality control organization charged with seeing that the products reach the consumers in the best possible condition. He pointed out that the creation of a quality control office is already underway. He said that this control will affect everyone.

Asked about the possible transfer to the private sector of large state-owned enterprises such as the copper corporation, the Chilean national airline and others, he said: There are enterprises which cannot be transferred to the private sector. We have not considered selling them.

He also announced that the government has been preparing a work plan for the 1981-89 period, encompassing economic, energy, health, housing, and other areas of national interest. He made it clear that all this will be designed to benefit the poorer sectors.

In sum, we intend to put into motion several mechanisms which may consolidate the achievements made and which may further the country's development in every sector, especially focusing on social development. He said: I am studying all this myself.

On Relations With Bolivia

PY051457 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 Dec (TELAM-AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet has indicated that it is up to Bolivia to reestablish relations with Chile. He said that Bolivia was the one to sever diplomatic relations with Chile and it is, therefore, up to that country to ask for the resumption of these relations.

However, Pinochet called positive the recent OAS resolution urging Chile, Peru and Bolivia to open a dialogue aimed at studying the maritime claims of the latter nation.

CHILE-PERU MEETING ENDS WITH JOINT DECLARATION

PY051859 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Chilean-Peruvian Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation ended successfully with the signing of a joint declaration at noon today, stressing the important agreements achieved.

The document was signed by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes Puga and by Peruvian Foreign Ministry Secretary General (Jorge Morel Insfran).

The fourth bilateral meeting began on Monday and throughout the week, four subcommissions studied subjects in economics, finance, transport, tourism, scientific cooperation, telecommunications and transport of passengers.

The Chilean deputy foreign minister stated that the government has been engaged in achieving the ultimate well-being of the people through appropriate economic and social development within a climate of freedom, external peace and internal tranquillity. In this context, he said, the foreign policy of our government is important because its firm objective is to maintain full and cordial relations with all countries in the world which respect Chilean identity, independence and dignity and do not intervene in its domestic affairs.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry secretary general also gave thanks for the cordial treatment received from Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames. The fifth joint meeting will be held next year in Lima.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR MADRID, ROME

PY061713 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has left for Rome. The minister left to attend the meeting which has been called by Pope John Paul II in connection with his mediation in the conflict over the southern border.

At 1300, the minister boarded the plane which will take him to Madrid, after stopping over in Buenos Aires. It has been reported that Minister Rojas Galdames will spend 24 hours in Madrid before going on to Rome.

ROLDOS ADDRESSES NATION ON OAS VOTE, EL SALVADOR

PA051922 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos over national radio and television network on 5 December; place not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Our concern has not only been for our domestic policy. We have also followed an international policy which is based on the people's interests and includes the changes which we are seeking to establish in our country. The code of conduct drafted in Ecuador and signed in Riobamba, is one of the most valuable documents to be drafted during the past few years in Latin America. It regulates and confirms human rights and also the people's political, economic and social rights.

On the defense of the 200 mile limit: This government has been a loyal and ardent defender of principles. We have legally defended and protected our maritime sovereignty. Ecuadoreans, I want to ask you, do you think that the 21 to 1 vote victory at the OAS--with the only negative vote that of the United States, and in a vote in which the Ecuadorean right to defend its sovereignty and not be subject to any type of economic pressure was to be decided--would have been possible if we had not established, on the international level, the fact that we have a democratic government, a government of freedom and principles, which respects human rights?

I want to let you know that at the 17 December meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia, I am going to express myself very clearly in this respect and explain Ecuador's position. For example, let us take the situation in El Salvador. How can the Latin American democratic regimes remain impassive about the massacre taking place in El Salvador? We have to take a definite stand on this problem and I am going to present Ecuador's position at the Santa Marta meeting.

I do not believe that international policy should be a coverup for our domestic policy's mistakes and omissions. The image we project abroad should coincide with what we are and do at home. Charity begins at home. One preaches with examples. It does not make any sense to demand that others respect human rights if we do not do the same at home. We cannot ask others to make social and economic changes if we do not do the same at home. That is why we are trying to make such changes, so that our thoughts and words faithfully represent what we are and what we do.

PRESIDENT SAYS HIS TENURE ENDS 31 AUG 1981

PY072128 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Dec (TELAM)--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez today announced in Canelones Department that this was his last visit to the interior of the country as president of the nation. In his speech, he said that since his tenure as chief of state of Uruguay will end 31 August 1981, another president will be visiting the interior in the future. Uruguay is made up of 18 departments.

MINISTER CALLS RIVER PLATE TALKS 'HIGHLY POSITIVE'

PY051802 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Conveying deep satisfaction over the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin, Uruguyan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez returned today to Montevideo. In a statement to El Espectador at Carrasco airport, he said: [Begin recording] Of the 13 proposals we submitted at the meeting, 11 were approved and 1 was merged with a similar proposal submitted by another country. Thus, the meeting was highly positive for us. I believe the meeting was also highly positive because of the final communique and the declaration of Buenos Aires issued at its conclusion. After outlining the resolutions approved, the final communique introduces an innovation in its last paragraph when it states for the first time that the River Plate Basin proposes to interconnect our rich area--which we have already studied thoroughly and which we now need to utilize and to enhance--with other geographic areas of the continent. I am certain that this offer will be welcomed by the other countries of the continent. As we have said time and again, this offer in no way means that we countries of the Southern Cone are part of a bloc but that we share common viewpoints which, in our opinion, will pave the way for promoting agreements with the other countries of the continent. [end recording]

RADIO HAVANA INTERVIEWS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA041527 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Radio Havana telephone interview with Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Rodney Arismendi comments on the popular victory in last Sunday's plebiscite in Uruguay:

[Begin recording] The majority of negative votes doubtlessly constitutes a great victory for the Uruguayan people against the fascist dictatorship and a great setback for the so-called time schedule of the dictatorship which is trying to institutionalize its fascist structures and improve its image abroad. The broad range of the vote practically broke up the regime's fraudulent plans. It ranged from the working class and its clandestine labor organization to the large cattlemen's associations and other sectors, including the church. This victory becomes more important when one considers that it took place despite the current repression and in the face of a huge official propaganda campaign designed to create the proper conditions for a positive vote.

[Question] What was your response to the invitation from the Cuban Communist Party to participate in its second congress and how do you evaluate the political significance of that important conclave?

[Answer] We are going to attend, not only because of our fraternal ties with the PCC, its people, its revolution and its leaders, particularly Comrade Fidel, but also to learn from the great experience of the Cuban revolution. This is of great importance to Latin Americans and the peoples of the world. Cuba has played a major role in the world, as demonstrated by its firmness in Angola, Ethiopia and other parts of the world. Finally, we want to again enjoy the congress' warm climate of enthusiastic constructive and revolutionary zeal which the PCC has given to the advance of its revolution. This is expressed through contant and direct communications between the party leaders and the people, particularly in the relationship between Fidel and the great Cuban masses. It also constitutes a marvelous example of liaison between a leader and his people. [end recording]

LOPEZ PORTILLO DENIES U.S.-MEXICAN 'FRICTION'

PA062224 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2250 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reiterated here today that his country advocates the principle of "nonintervention" and that it does not pass judgment on the domestic situations in the Central American nations.

In a statement to the local press this morning, the president noted that the principles of Mexican foreign policy are nonintervention, self-determination, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peaceful solution of conflicts.

He made these statements when he was asked about alleged frictions between Mexico and the United States because of differences in their policies toward Central America.

"We do not believe there is any conflict. These principles are common principles all over the world. We would make our own decisions if these principles were violated," he said.

Lopez Portillo said Mexico "could not be the judge of what is good or bad." He cited the case of oil supplies to Central America through an agreement with Venezuela to indicate that his country does not place any conditions on the political processes of the Central American states.

"We respect their capacity to decide their own destiny," he said.

Lopez Portillo described the agreement with Venezuela to guarantee oil to Central America and Caribbean nations with favorable credit conditions as positive.

"It is a way of creating the possibility of a new international morality," he said, as a "stimulating example for the world energy plan that he proposed within the need for a new international economic order.

For this reason, he added, Mexico cannot condemn others, and much less place conditions on its aid. "What is choking the world is that in all the extremes of the political arena those who have the strength to help have become judges and condemn those who do not share their interests or ideas."

Lopez Portillo said he rejected the idea of condemning a country, but pointed out that if it has to be done "it must be done at the proper tribunals and not by those which can help that country."

SPONSORSHIP OF GUERRILLA TRAINING CAMPS DENIED

PA051525 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The secretary of national defense has said that Mexico does not sponsor training camps or military operations against any country, because we respect the sovereignty of all our neighbors. He added that the Guatemalan guerrillas will not cross into Mexican territory and if they did we would proceed legally against them. This is, he stressed, because we will not allow a violation of our country's sovereignty or lesser offenses by armed people.

CASTANEDA ON OIL COOPERATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

PA062155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Caracas, 2 Dec (EFE)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said here today that the oil cooperation by Mexico and Venezuela with the Central American countries is not guided by any political intentions.

The Mexican official arrived here Sunday for a 3-day official visit, which included meetings with President Luis Herrera Campins and cabinet ministers.

Castaneda explained at a news conference that no country in Central America or the Caribbean is excluded from the oil cooperation agreement recently signed by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents.

Asked about Cuba, he stressed that it is not excluded either, adding that the Cuban Government has not requested the benefits of this agreement.

He noted that Cuba is meeting its oil requirements with what the Soviet Union supplies and that he understands that the situation is very favorable.

He denied that his government had served as intermediary between Cuba and Venezuela to ease the tension in their diplomatic relations.

He noted that the aid Mexico and Venezuela decided to give to Central America and the Caribbean is not based on any conditions and is only aimed at achieving economic stability in the region.

Regarding Belize and other areas still under the domination of a foreign power, he said those countries are excluded because the treaty was for independent nations.

He said the powers that have benefited for many years from the extraction of products from their colonies also have the duty to help them in the present energy crisis.

He reiterated his country's stand regarding the people's right to self-determination, citing the case of Belize.

He also discussed El Salvador and Nicaragua, stressing the need to have the will of the people there respected.

Regarding Nicaragua, he said Mexico and Venezuela have given generous aid to the regime there and added that he believes that human rights are being respected in that Central American nation and that its regime is a viable option.

He recalled what happened at the recent OAS General Assembly and said a threat of a division within that organization appeared during that meeting.

According to the foreign minister, two sides have emerged there, one of the dictatorships and another of the democratic nations, and this is threatening the integration of Latin America. This should not mar hemispheric unity, he said, especially regarding the OAS.

In conclusion he stressed that Mexico, in its oil policy, has not felt it is necessary to become an OPEC member.

MAJANO MEETS WITH TORRIJOS, NATIONAL GUARD STAFF

PA052246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Panama, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Majano, presently in this capital, told ACAN-EFE today that he is neither resigning nor is he going to resign from the Salvadoran junta and that he will insist on a political, not a military, solution to the crisis affecting his country.

Colonel Majano, who met with Gen Omar Torrijos and the Panamanian National Guard General Staff and also with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, said there are pressures from the rightist sectors in El Salvador on him to quit the junta.

Majano has called on the Salvadoran army officers, in view of the military situation and the current violence, to restore the democratic and political spirit of the armed forces' proclamation of 15 October 1979 after Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown.

Majano told ACAN-EFE that such a political solution should include "all active forces in the country," and he emphasized "all."

Discusses Current Situation

PA060227 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Interview with Salvadoran junta member Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano by Jose Hernandez in Panama City 5 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question--in progress] ...the 15 October 1979 proclamation and in view of the current situation in El Salvador, as a member of the military junta, what factors, or who, have prevented implementation of the proclamation?

[Answer] Mr Hernandez, I am pleased to discuss my views on the domestic situation in El Salvador. Fifteen October 1979 posed a political solution to the complex problem we have experienced in the fast few years. The forces opposed to the process have been the sectors affected by the socioeconomic reforms undertaken. We have also been obstructed by an arbitrary, violent and military frame of mind at home.

[Question] Colonel Majano, looking ahead to the future, and in view of the intensification of the struggle in your country, we would like to go back to your position when the interview began, what is the role that the armed forces should play right now?

[Answer] The armed forces now have the opportunity to show the Salvadoran people and the whole world the legitimacy of the intentions set forth in the 15 October proclamation, that is, the conviction that we had to achieve a political solution of coexistence among domestic sectors regardless of positions and ideology. Therefore, the armed forces officers have a good opportunity to take the initiative and to take a very specific position to keep those who disagree with the guidance from interfering. The armed forces must play a positive role of full identification with the people.

[Question] Colonel Majano, in the last few hours, as the problem related to the killing of the six Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders has grown and following the killing of the four U.S. nuns, efforts have been made to place the responsibility directly on the armed forces and the government junta. What do you think about that?

[Answer] The last few days have been marked by very sensitive events. They have shown partly the existence of negative sectors both inside and outside the government which one way or the other we must remove or get out of our way. In view of this, I cannot deny that the prestige of our armed forces has been marred.

However, I want to tell you that I think a minority group is hurting the image of our armed forces and our country. That group is undermining the government's credibility, and I think it is our foremost duty as citizens and my own as junta member, to struggle to remove the obstacles that are interfering and hurting the appropriate and positive development of the process begun on 15 October 1979.

[Question] That minority group that you mention has exerted great pressure for figures such as you to be removed from the government junta. Would you be willing to resign or will you cope with any contingency?

[Answer] One of the reasons I am still in the government is that I feel dutybound to continue struggling so our process will be guided appropriately; that is, I think the process has very big difficulties because it is a new course undertaken to achieve the goal of establishing genuine democracy and profound social change in El Salvador. I have not resigned despite pressure by the minority rightwing sectors in and out of the armed forces especially now. I have learned that those minority rightwing groups have been exerting great pressure so I will leave the government, but I want to stress that I am not going to resign because it is my duty to continue fighting so these problems will be solved in El Salvador.

[Question] In view of the polarization of the struggle in El Salvador between leftwing and rightwing groups which have stated that they want to gain power, what do you think has been the reason that has led the church to suffer from the violence and to have its own death toll?

[Answer] I think the national situation is a national emergency of a social nature. Therefore, the public role the church has been playing has been very positive and appropriate. It has made suggestions and presented its view and ideas, stressing the need to find a political solution to the national problem, even now that there has been some degree of confrontation between the internal forces. Therefore, I think the church's courageous position has been levelheaded and fair. It has not sided with any party or sector but has made appropriate suggestions, and this has called for courage on the part of its members, and this is praiseworthy. The church's attitude is positive and its courage has also had to cope with the attacks and harassment of the backward sectors in our midst. This is the sacrifice the church has made. I think this is an indisputable merit of the church.

[Question] Colonel Majano, seeing the situation in El Salvador in light of the U.S. transition period, news agencies have reported views by President-elect Ronald Reagan's advisers made to certain sectors in El Salvador that military aid might be given in the future. What do you think about this?

[Answer] About this issue, which is also very delicate, I want to tell you my opinion. I think any intervention in the area by outside interests would be inappropriate and uncalled for. In other words, we are trying to practice our policy in solving our internal problems without interference or meddling by the interests of powers or countries or policies alien to our specific situation. In the specific case that you mentioned of the advice of Mr Reagan's transition team, I am certain they will respond, or rather will know how to respond, to the sentiment of the U.S. people who, I am certain, identify fully with just causes, which is what we are defending. This is the biggest guarantee that I see so there won't be any negative interference in our domestic situation.

[Question] Will you return to El Salvador under the present circumstances?

[Answer] Yes. It is my duty to return home. If any accusation has been made against me and my removal from the government has been requested, I want to respond to that directly in my country because, as I just told you, I am convinced that democracy and profound social changes will stabilize the situation in El Salvador. If this position has been mixed up with various accusations, that is simply something premeditated, slanderous and tendentious. I want to answer any accusation directly in my country. Furthermore, I want to contribute to making the solution to which I have been referring workable there.

Further Reportage

PA062129 Paname City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano repeated here today that he is neither resigning nor will he accept pressure by rightwing sectors both in and outside the army to make him withdraw from the government junta.

I do not regard myself as an exile at all; I want to return to my country as soon as possible in order to show my face and defend my position, Majano said.

Colonel Majano defined his position on his country's crisis as a solution that is neither military nor violent but political, with the participation of all of the country's democratic forces, and he stressed his use of the word all.

Majano had planned to leave for San Salvador yesterday afternoon, but at the house of Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the national guard, they discouraged him from making the trip for security reasons.

Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and several Salvadoran leftist political leaders and Nicaraguan Sandinist leaders met Thursday and Friday at Torrijos' house.

Felipe Gonzalez came through Panama on his way to Washington, where today he presides over a meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaragua, which was created at the recent Socialist International congress. The Washington meeting will also study the Salvadoran situation.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena also showed up yesterday at Torrijos' house.

Majano came from the United States where his parents and other relatives live. According to him, they were the only ones he visited there. According to Majano, he is not a communist, but a democratic and revolutionary professional military officer.

Here in Panama, Majano urged his country's officers to adopt a stand that is neither violent nor military but political, in which all of the country's democratic forces will participate in the face of the current Salvadoran crisis.

Meanwhile, Chavez Mena told General Torrijos during their meeting yesterday that the Christian Democrats will withdraw from the Salvadoran junta if within 48 hours there is no political solution to the crisis and violence in El Salvador.

The crisis mentioned by both the Christian Democrats and Majano coincides with the U.S. announcement that it will withdraw all economic and military aid to El Salvador until this week's assassination of three nuns and a missionary is explained. The crisis also coincides with the ceremony slated for the exchange of the ratification documents of the peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, scheduled for 10 December in Tegucigalpa. Several presidents have already announced they will attend this ceremony.

If the Salvadoran crisis is not resolved before the 10th, the Salvadoran Government junta will arrive in Tegucigalpa greatly undermined. The junta includes two military officers, Col Abdul Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, and three civilians. Two of the latter, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, are Christian Democrats, while Jose Ramon Avalos, the third civilian member in the junta, is defined as an independent.

Opposing the Salvadoran Government junta is the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which is regarded as an alternative to power. The FDR comprises almost 200 leftist organizations, both Marxist and non-Marxist.

Majano is allegedly connected with the Salvadoran Army's young sector, while Colonel Gutierrez is placed at the right. Majano and Gutierrez are not on good terms because of their struggle for power within the army.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Armed Forces' General Staff today was studying a decision in connection with Majano's charges that efforts are being made to exclude him from the junta. The meeting is also studying contradictory reports on a Christian Democratic ultimatum demanding a clear stand in favor of either a political solution or a military solution to the country's current crisis.

It was learned today that in wake of the recent developments, the Christian Democratic Party has called an emergency national convention.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONDEMNS SALVADORAN VIOLENCE

PA071514 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Dec 80 p 3

[By Luis Carlos Perez]

[Text] A resolution approved by the National Legislative Council, asking the Salvadoran Government to stop political extermination, has been described as proof of the Panamanian people's solidarity with the people of El Salvador, who are facing a difficult and grave situation.

The resolution was approved after intense debates in which Liberals, Christian Democrats and an independent legislator from Colon objected to this people's organization expressing itself in connection with the situation, which has greatly alarmed world public opinion ude to the genocide of which this sister nation is a victim.

Political observers praised the resolution approved by the National Legislative Council and introduced by Democratic Revolutionary Party legislators Franklin Mezua and Alberto de Santi because it reflects the feeling of the Panamanian majority.

The resolution protests the abduction, torture and assassination of several leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, asks the regime that rules El Salvador to stop political extermination and, exhorts the hemisphere's specialized organizations to find an efficient solution to the tragedy being suffered in El Salvador.

CHURCH COMMUNIQUE ON EL SALVADOR 'ASSASSINATIONS'

PA051800 Panama City La Estrella de Panama in Spanish 5 Dec 80 pp 10A, 8-A

["Communique of the church on the assassinations in El Salvador," issued by representatives of the Catholic Church in Panama on 4 December]

[Text] The daily reports of violent deaths of men, women and children in El Salvador, most of them poor and defenseless, seriously hurts the consciences of us all. The death of any man by violent means no matter who he might be, is always tragic. Some deaths, because of their symbolic implications, may move us more. This was true in the case of the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. This was also true in the case of the death of four U.S. women, three of them nuns and the other a lay missionary, which occurred on the evening of 2 December, and was confirmed 4 December, when their remains were discovered.

We condemn these acts. We vigorously condemn this total disregard for the lives of others, this hatred and vengeance that leads to the torture of the victims and even the disfigurement of the bodies of those murdered. There is no God or even the most minimal sense of humanity in that, no matter who is responsible for the fratricidal violence.

At the same time, we see in all this an effort to eliminate persons who have dedicated themselves to their people: nuns, simple servants of poor neighborhoods, priests, catechists, men and women of the church and of the people. In addition, we see in the elimination of the leftist political leaders an attempt to close the doors to any solution other than the imposition of one group over the others through the brute force of arms. We consider this attitude to be highly provocative.

To the present government of El Salvador, we direct our clear, vigorous and, in the name of God, threatening words. It is not enough to deplore these deaths or to accuse uncontrolable rightist forces or rebel leftist forces. It is the obligation of the government to use every means to save and safeguard the innocent. If it wishes to demonstrate its good will, it must do so with concrete deeds, to avoid becoming an accomplice in such sorrowful acts by its silence, tolerance or ineffectiveness.

Only on this basis will it be possible to achieve a climate that will permit all of the people to be called upon to participate, without foreign intervention, in a real political coexistence and thereby also to promote and carry out the social changes for which the country is clamoring.

The Salvadoran church has especially asked for our prayers. Let us not fail them.

May God the father, who is "rich" in mercy, show great pity for the people of El Salvador.

[Signed] Marcos G. McGrath, archbishop of Panama and president of the Panamanian Episcopal Conference [CEP]. Carlos A. Lewis, auxiliary bishop of Panama and CEP secretary general. Fernando Sola, president of the Panamanian conference of the clergy.

NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA032049 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 5 Dec 80

[From Secundino Torres Gudino's "A Different Viewpoint" program--live]

[Text] [Torres Gudino] Here we have proof of Yankee intervention in El Salvador as reported by the newspaper BAYANO. Alex Jaen will read the report.

[Alex Jaen] The U.S. southern command is being used to form an air bridge with El Salvador, a country that is receiving a large number of shock troops, who are advisers in repressive tactics as well as espionage equipment, which is being used in the war of extermination in El Salvador.

[Torres Gudino] Former radio announced Baby Amador--with his great critical capacity--tells me that the gringos are going to make an agreement. They will intervene in El Salvador and the Russians will intervene in Poland and they will divide the world among themselves. We do not agree with the the Russian intervention in Poland nor with the U.S. intervention in El Salvador. We no want any intervention.

[Jaen] These facts, BAYANO continues, which violate the Panama Canal neutrality pact, have been confirmed with the following charge: On 23 November 1980, an Electra plane of the Salvadoran Air Force, with registration No 20-11, brought 96 soldiers and officers of a Salvadoran airborne company to the canal area so that they could receive an intensive course in communications, intelligence and antiguerrilla tactics at Fort Clayton and Fort Gullick. This group was part of a total of 285 men who make up a special contingent which arrived in Panama on the same day. Officials of the Salvadoran Embassy and its military attaches were there to greet them.

A course for 50 Salvadoran and Guatemalan soldiers was started at the so-called school of the Americas 2 weeks ago as part of the U.S. military support for the Salvadoran regime. This course trains soldiers in tactics for use against urban guerrillas and is being taught by an Argentine Air Force attache in Panama and two former brigade officers, who are members of the U.S. mission in Buenos Aires, one of them called Kelly. The course was taught in building No 6 of the school of the Americas. These facts added to other evidence, supplied by patriots who repudiate the massacre and the U.S. intervention in El Salvador, reveal the true interest of the United States in Central America.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES U.S. TRIP AS 'POSITIVE'

PA071629 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] After a 1-week visit to the United States, President Rodrigo Carazo returned yesterday at 1550. The president explained that his trip focused on three specific areas: namely, Central America's political situation, the future of Costa Rican-U.S. relations and the reopening of the area of foreign investments.

During my visit I held talks with government sectors, investors and the U.S. press, which gave broad coverage to my activities, the president added.

President Carazo described the results of his visit to the United States as very positive for Costa Rica. Financing for several hydroelectric projects was discussed with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; positive contacts were made with both the OAS and the United Nations, which approved the University for Peace project; and I received honoris causa titles from the Georgetown and (?Bridgetown) Universities, President Carazo said in conclusion.

CARAZO REJECTS IDEA OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA071701 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Former President Figueres must seek a solution other than the one he has suggested to resolve our national problems, which are the result of world phenomena, President Rodrigo Carazo has commented.

Compared to the recession currently being experienced in the United States and other countries as a result of oil prices, our situation is not as serious as they claim. This is because we have worked hard to overcome these problems, the president added.

President Carazo said that Figueres' proposal that a provisional government be formed is senseless, since Costa Rican rulers are appointed by the people for a 4-year period. To take Figueres' suggestion seriously would be equivalent to ignoring the people's will, said President Carazo, who added that there are other solutions to our national problems.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF U.S. MISSIONARIES' MURDERS

Government Communique

PA051402 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency in San Salvador on 4 December 1980]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government, which stands beside the Salvadoran people at this delicate period in their history, profoundly deplores and vigorously condemns the murder of the Maryknoll sisters, Ita Ford and Maura Clark; the Ursuline nun, Dorothy Kaseli and lay missionary Jean Donovan.

The Salvadoran revolutionary government is aware of the seriousness of the problem and is ready to take far-reaching measures to end the systematic violence and to punish those responsible, wherever they might be. It is impossible to continue to endure this situation that is doing so much harm to our country and our people.

Under these circumstances, we must remind the international public that forces alien to our country are mobilizing worldwide to misinform and misguide as part of their plans to take power in El Salvador through a path of violence.

In this effort, the terrorists of the extreme leftwing and the extreme rightwing have shown themselves to be lacking in scruples with regard to committing acts of violence and utilizing for political purposes those people who in good faith believe their repeated propaganda slogans.

If the Salvadoran situation is viewed objectively, [it will be seen that] the profound reforms which the Salvadoran Government is carrying out for the benefit of the great popular masses are opposed and hindered by acts of terrorism in an attempt to block any chance of consolidation and complete success.

The Salvadoran people are aware of this, but it is wise to remind all the peoples of the world. The failure of the government's revolutionary process here is desired and promoted by two sectors: international Marxism, which is seeking to expand geographically; and the pro-oligarchic sectors, which are seeking a return to past situations of injustice and of privileges for the wealthy minorities.

The Salvadoran revolutionary government requests the aid and cooperation of all Salvadoran citizens who can to provide such assistance in the investigations that have been initiated to clear up the crime committed against the four U.S. citizens.

Attached to this statement are copies of the instructions given by the revolutionary government junta to the office of the attorney general of the republic and the general headquarters of the national guard, as well as the request submitted to the honorable Supreme Court of Justice.

Communique 'Attachments'

PA052148 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Attachments" to communique issued by the Information Secretariat of the Presidency in San Salvador, 4 December]

[Text] 1. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Dr Guillermo Antonio Guevara, attorney general.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta, deeply affected by the kidnapping and subsequent killing of U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan, hereby requests that you order a thorough and immediate investigation of this incident and issue a report as soon as possible. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

2. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Col Carlos Eugenio Vives Casanova, national guard general director.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta, deeply affected by the kidnapping and subsequent killing of U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan, hereby orders that you conduct a thorough investigation into the matter and also asks you to report on the results of the investigation as soon as possible. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

3. San Salvador, 4 December 1980. Dr Leonel (Carias) Delgado, chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Dear Sir: The honorable revolutionary government junta has ordered me to ask the Supreme Court to order an urgent investigation into the kidnapping and killing of the U.S. Sisters Ita Ford, Marina Clark and Dorothy Kazel and lay missionary Jean Donovan. I remain, with highest regards. God, unity and liberty.

[Signed] Col Rodolfo Antonio Robelo, private secretary.

Investigative Team

PA070112 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1813 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The attorney general investigating the deaths of the four North American clergywomen has appointed Ricardo Barahona Chavarria, Manuel Bonilla Lopez and Victor Douglas Gutierrez to report to the first penal court in Zacatecoluca and obtain all pertinent information for the juridical investigation. The attorney general also asks all persons who may have information about this case to inform his office.

Armed Forces Communique

PA061516 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces of El Salvador on 5 December]

[Text] The Armed Forces of El Salvador deplores the brutal and useless assassination of U.S. citizens Ita Ford, Marina Clark, Dorothy Kazel and Jean Donovan, and condemns, before local and international public opinion, such an action which is opposed to the postulates of its 15 October 1979 proclamation which it is defending with much honor and sacrifice.

On reiterating its policy in defense of human rights, it announces its decision to use all available means in the investigation and to request cooperation from an international investigation commission to solve this inhuman crime. In this way the full weight of the law can be applied to those who are really guilty.

Suspension of U.S. Aid

PA061250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0732 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Dec (LATIN)--Salvadoran Government officials said today that they regretted the decision of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to suspend economic and military assistance to this country and added that this will weaken the ruling civilian-military junta.

Yesterday President Carter suspended $20 million in assistance to El Salvador pending an investigation of the killing of three U.S. nuns and one missionary, the most recent victims of the political violence that has shaken that country. A government spokesman here denied suggestions that Salvadoran security forces might have been implicated in the disappearance and killing of the four women.

The bullet-riddled bodies of the four were found Thursday beside a highway in the southern part of the capital, 1 day after their disappearance had been reported.

Rumors about a possible rightwing coup and a leftwing insurrection spread through the capital shortly after the U.S. aid suspension was announced. The rumors were sparked by the sudden departure for Panama last night of junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, the most liberal of the 5-member executive body, who has been under pressure from the rightwing to resign.

Immediately after arriving in Panama, Colonel Majano held talks with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard, who supported the Sandinist guerrillas in neighboring Nicaragua who defeated dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Colonel Majano told newsmen that he had no intention of resigning from the junta and asked the Salvadoran military to expel the rightwing sectors from the junta. He claims that a political and not military solution is the answer to El Salvador's problems.

According to ecclesiastical sources and human rights defense groups, more than 9,000 people have been killed this year in El Salvador as a result of political violence there.

Colonel Majano condemned the killing of the four U.S. women and said that, as a result of this, the junta's credibility has reached its lowest point.

In San Salvador, Juan Napoleon Duarte, the civilian member of the junta, said that Colonel Majano had requested official permission to leave the country "for personal reasons" and added that he did not know when he will return.

Meanwhile, during the night a group of unidentified commandos blew up a railroad bridge some 29 km north of the capital causing an engine and two cars to fall into a river. The police said that at least three people were killed and some 20 were injured.

Officers Meeting

PA070326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 6 Dec (AFP)--The army is maintaining strict silence regarding the agreements reached by top Salvadoran officers to solve the crisis in the Salvadoran Government caused by the latest violence.

Some 700 officers, ranging from second lieutenants to colonels, met at the armed forces study center today. It was learned that they were there to discuss their support for the possible appointment of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as chief of the government junta. The purpose of that decision is to solve the "[word indistinct] crisis," which certain military sectors say has provoked the difficult situation that presently exists in this country.

It was learned here today that the Salvadoran Armed Forces high command will announce its position tomorrow morning.

For its part, the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party will meet in full tomorrow, also for the purpose of deciding on the line to follow to find a solution to the (?worst) crisis faced by the government to date.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the investigation committee sent by the U.S. Government to look into the murder of four U.S. nuns on Tuesday, which led to the suspension of U.S. aid to El Salvador, arrived here this afternoon.

The members of the committee, headed by William Rogers and William Bowdler, will reportedly meet first with the Salvadoran Government junta to be informed of the official (?position) regarding the deaths of the nuns.

PDC Demands

PA072212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Dec (AFP)--The Christian Democratic Party [PDC], in power together with the military in El Salvador, today demanded from the armed forces an immediate solution to the crisis that has arisen following the violent deaths Tuesday of four U.S. clergywomen.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the PDC and member of the government junta, admitted the existence of an internal crisis in the administration. This crisis became more acute following the freezing of U.S. aid. Duarte said his party believes the crisis can be solved by "organizing the government junta so there can be order and discipline."

Some military sectors believe there is a "leadership crisis" and that in order to solve it one of the junta members should assume complete command.

Meanwhile, it was learned here today that the army has given "full powers" to Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the junta's military members, to represent the armed forces in the search for a solution to the crisis.

According to reliable sources, the intention is apparently for Gutierrez to assume control of the government, although such an appointment has not been announced officially.

Duarte denied today that the government is responsible for Tuesday's killings of four U.S. nuns because "a chief cannot be held responsible for the actions of a subordinate," he said. However, he also rejected reports linking the army with the murders and said, "if anyone has proof, let him present it; if not, he should avoid speculation."

He said that the PDC is willing to remain in the government "if efforts are made to halt the wave of violence and break up both the rightist and leftist groups, but with vigorous action and not with lukewarm measures."

Duarte said statements by Adolfo Majano, who said today that there are extreme rightist elements in the administration, are Majano's personal opinion. Referring to the government crisis, Majano said Friday in Panama that he would accept only a political solution, not a military one. This is believed by some observers to be in open contradiction with some military sectors promoting Gutierrez' appointment as chief of the junta.

PDC 'Ultimatum' to Military

PA052242 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2210 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 5 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian sources today revealed to ACAN-EFE that the Christian Democratic members of the Salvadoran Government have given the military 48 hours to decide whether they want a political or military solution to the crisis there. In the event the armed forces opt for a military solution, the Christian Democrats will leave the government junta.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who is a Christian Democrat and was in Panama yesterday and today, told the Panamanian Government about his fellow party members' ultimatum.

The government is made up of two colonels, Adolfo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez; two Christian Democrats, Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Jose Napoleon Duarte; and one independent, Jose Ramon Avalos Naverrete.

Colonel Majano, who is in Panama today, has said he will not resign from the junta despite pressure being exerted by the rightists on him to do so and that he will continue to seek a political and not a military solution.

The Panamanian sources told ACAN-EFE there had been no contacts between Majano and Chavez Mena. They added that apparently the Christian Democrats are seeking an "honorable departure" from the government in the face of the deteriorating situation and the increase in violence, especially with the murder of six high-ranking leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and four U.S. nuns.

The Christian Democratic Party joined the junta last January after the resignation of the first civilian members who agreed to collaborate with the army after the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

Foreign Minister's Denial

PA961435 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has categorically denied a news report datelined Panama City, in which he is mentioned as referring to an alleged ultimatum from the Christian Democratic Party to the Armed Forces of El Salvador. Chavez Mena said that the report is absolutely false, biased and irresponsible. Chavez Mena affirmed that he has not made any public statements in Panama and that his name was used without his knowledge.

Church Communique

PA061313 Paris AFP in English 2344 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Dec (AFP)--The Salvadoran Catholic Church today held the country's military and the government junta responsible for assassinations of priests and persecution of the church during the last few months.

The accusation was made in a long communique read by San Salvador apostolic administrator Arturo Rivera y Damas at a mass celebrated for four American nuns assassinated here last Tuesday. The mass was attended by the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White.

The communique said that "we accuse the security forces and the bands of the extreme right of being responsible for the assassinations of priests and pastoral personnel. Hence, we also accuse the government junta, which has supreme command over the armed forces, of being responsible for the actions of its members."

The statement was the sharpest church reaction against the junta since the latter took office at the start of the year, observers said here, and it came in the wake of the killing of four U.S. nuns of the Maryknoll order who had been kidnapped last Monday.

The communique regretted that the junta had not yet arrested the people responsible for the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, head of the Salvadoran Church, who was assassinated last March by a far-right commando group while saying mass.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the junta and leader of the Salvadoran Christian Democrats, accused the extreme right of having killed the four nuns.

Archbishopric Accusations

PA071926 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1811 GMT 7 Dec 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Archbishopric today blamed the security corps, the ultrarightist bands and the Salvadoran Government junta for the persecution unleashed against the church. As examples of persecution, the archbishopric cited the murder of several priests and collaborators.

In the course of the Sunday sermon delivered by the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the metropolitan curia chancellor [canciller], Father Rafael Urrutia read a document condemning the current government.

"Although those directly responsible for this persecution want to efface themselves by easily referring to the violence of both right and left or by protecting themselves with a prepotent political-military apparatus, it is obvious, however, that in the almost 4 years of persecution unleashed against the church, most of the acts of persecution have been carried out by members of the security corps and of paramilitary organizations," the document states.

"In this manner we reject versions that would lay the blame on other social groups, as certain government members have affirmed on a number of occasions," it adds.

The document was drafted by the metropolitan cura at an emergency meeting on Friday, after it was learned that three nuns and one missionary had been killed after being kidnapped Tuesday in a rural zone located 40 km south of the capital. The document denounces the "kidnapping, torture, and very possibly the rape of three of them," as well as the murder of all four U.S. missionaries. Two of them were buried Saturday in Chalatenango, (in the north), while the other two were taken back to the United States.

"Their car was found totally burned a short distance from where a few hours earlier (before their disappearance) there had been a security corps post, where two vehicles carrying priests and nuns had been stopped," the archbishopric's document asserts.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the government junta, has said that the slaying of the U.S. nuns conforms to the strategic motives of rightwing sectors.

But this has been denied by the metropolitan curia in a document which, among other things, says that "only an immediate and effective stop to repression and persecution would prove a real desire to put an end to this situation and would, to some extent, exonerate the junta of blame."

The document from the metropolitan curia also announces that Fathers Marcial Serrano and Ernesto Abrego are missing. According to the document, Father Serrano has been murdered. This is based on evidence obtained by the curia.

The curia says that the latest reports on the missing and dead are the culmination of 4 years of persecution which, in 1980, have increased and been more brutal, since the military and the Christian Democratic Party took power.

The document also accuses the news media in El Salvador of "omitting, distorting and lying about these matters in their reports."

FDR Bulletin

PA070121 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has reiterated that the Christian Democratic-military junta is solely responsible for the recent murder of four nuns there.

An FDR bulletin distributed in this capital states that the police, paramilitary bands and the army are operating under the direct orders of the regime, adding that these were the perpetrators of the torture and killing of three nuns and a social worker last Tuesday. This act adds to the systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador and persecution of the church, which has lost 10 priests, many missionaries and the life of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the bulletin adds.

The FDR once again repudiates the supposed neutrality of the government junta and says it is trying to cover up the genocide in the country. It emphasizes, however, the truth about El Salvador has already been learned in the world.

The FDR recalls that 6 of its leaders, several members of the human rights committee and more than 10,000 persons have also been killed. It also reports that a guerrilla group blew up a railroad bridge 29 km north of San Salvador, causing a locomotive and cars to fall into the river.

DUARTE: VIOLENCE PART OF RIGHT'S 'POLITICAL STRATEGY'

PA062355 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1816 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Presidential Information Office communique]

[Text] The deaths of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leaders indicates that the extreme right realized there was a chance for dialogue and exchange of ideas with the left, Jose Napoleon Duarte has told Spanish newsman Pedro (Paramon) of the Madrid magazine CAMBIO 16.

Duarte added that the extreme right committed this crime as part of their political strategy of provoking violence at this time because they imagine that the U.S. presidential elections are an important factor in their favor.

Duarte said the extreme right wants a hasty solution before Reagan's inauguration because it believes it will have the support of the new U.S. president if it seizes power in El Salvador before 20 January.

Also, making a realistic analysis of the Salvadoran situation, Duarte said it is "very difficult" because of the brutal war going on between the extreme right and left, which is causing a merciless bloodbath.

He also said the two sectors are maintaining a campaign abroad against the junta in order to justify their actions to seize power. The extreme leftists, he said, are carrying on a worldwide campaign to cover the five continents with propaganda, which is part of an international strategy to isolate El Salvador from friendly countries. They call themselves defenders of the people, while in fact they are the murderers and oppressors of the people, he said. This is a program of confusion and lies by the two extremes to make the world believe we are at a deadend and that Salvadorans cannot avoid violence. This is being done to serve their strategy to grab power.

Duarte said this is why these minority groups will not enter into a dialogue or seek a democratic solution. Whenever we propose a dialogue or a solution they say the only solution is to turn power over to them. They base their startegy on violence and this is the reason for the instability in the country.

Speaking in a broader sense on the work of the government junta, Duarte said the only thing we want is to rescue a nation without values or order, a nation which has lost its social discipline and which we could say has "fallen into chaos." This is why we are trying gradually to rescue our country's institutions. Our task is to bring order to these institutions and impose social order and discipline in the country to allow the people to find their own destiny with elections and not with bullets. This is what we want to achieve, the junta member said in conclusion.

San Salvador, 5 December 1980, Presidential Information Office.

LEFTIST GROUPS ACCUSE JUNTA OF FDR MURDERS

FAPU Condemnation

PA052219 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 7

["Manifesto" by the United Popular Action Front; no date given]

[Text] The United Popular Action Front [FAPU] repudiates and condemns the savage assassination of Companeros Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Juan Chacon, Manuel Franco, Enrique Escobar Barrera, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandez. This mass assassination was carried out according to the plans and policy of the government junta, assisted by U.S. imperialism and executed by the assassins of the security corps and by the Salvadoran bourgeois' private gang of murderers.

Despite cynical statements issued by the defense minister and the members of the Christian Democratic junta and published by the bourgeois media, we still blame them for this crime, because if it was executed by the security forces, the government junta is the commander in chief and if it was executed by a gang of murderers at the service of the bourgeoisie, how could 200 men carry out an operation of this magnitude in downtown San Salvador without meeting any opposition in broad daylight?

Now more than ever it is clear to the Salvadoran people that only through revolutionary struggle will they be able to put an end to the brutal fascist practices. The assassination of our companeros is the continuation of the genocidal practice of the government junta, which already has claimed 9,000 victims among workers, peasants, teachers, students and people in general.

Like our brother organizations, the FAPU expresses its unbreakable will to continue the united revolutionary struggle that will lead to a more just society, free from fascist Christian Democratic juntas and their criminal arms. The FAPU exhorts the masses to close ranks against these genocide and to join the revolutionary task in this final stage of the struggle for our liberation.

CRM Charges

PA060245 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2 No 213 p 1,879

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 2 Dec (API NEWS)--The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] has stated that the military-Christian Democratic junta is responsible for the treacherous assassination of the six leaders of the Salvadoran people because the armed forces issued a communique acknowledging responsibility for the capture of those leaders. Once the bodies were found, they made an effort to correct themselves by blaming the Death Squad and the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group, both of which are military organizations. This shows the cynicism with which they want to hide their horrible crimes and massacres of the people.

"The CRM announces to the Salvadoran people and to all the people of the world that Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the 28 February People's Leagues, and Saul Villalta, of the United Popular Action Front, are alive. The rumors spread by the dictatorship about their death are not true. We also want to urge the people of the world to break relations with the demagogic junta and to give their moral and material support to the Salvadoran people in their heroic struggle."

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS EXPLODE BOMB AT SALVADORAN EMBASSY

PA050434 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Dec (AFP)--A supposed guerrilla commando group exploded a bomb this afternoon at the Salvadoran Embassy here, causing serious damage, although no one was injured.

Approximately 12 men carrying machineguns arrived at the building in which the diplomatic mission is located, in a residential district in the southern part of this capital, and warned the diplomatic personnel and the people nearby to get out before the blast, according to witnesses. Although no one was injured as result of the explosion, an embassy guard was injured trying to stop the supposed guerrillas.

Shortly afterwards, two men and a woman, members of the commando group began shouting, "A bomb! A bomb!" until the place was cleared. Salvadoran Ambassador Francisco Bertrand was not at the embassy at the time of the explosion, but two diplomatic officials and three secretaries were in the offices.

The attempt was charged to leftist groups by Salvadoran commercial attache Rafael Carbonel, who pointed to the possibility of it "being a reaction to the recent developments in El Salvador," referring to the killing of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front last week. The Argentine and Uruguayan embassies in Guatemala were subject to similar attempts 2 days ago. Both actions were claimed by the leftist clandestine group known as the People's Guerrilla Army.

Various Groups Claim Credit

PA051511 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] To expand on the information we gave last night on the terrorist bomb which exploded at the Salvadoran Embassy yesterday afternoon, our reporters learned that Salvadoran Ambassador Francisco Beltran has been out of the country for the past few days.

However, German Melgar, the charge d'affaires and the senior ranking official at the Salvadoran Embassy, refused to provide information on the embassy attack on the grounds that he will have to consult with his government before making any statements.

Several news organizations in our country received anonymous telephone calls last night in which someone said briefly that the anticommunist Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez front claimed credit for exploiting the bomb at the Salvadoran Embassy to protest the actions of the Guatemalan Government, which is an attempt to establish another communist government in Central America.

Francisco Alegria Mendez, 42, who was unfortunately guarding the Salvadoran Embassy at the time of the terrorist attack and who received several injuries from the bomb which partially destroyed the embassy building, died late yesterday evening at the traumatology hospital.

Meanwhile, last night after 2100 a female voice called to say that the clandestine People's Guerrilla Army had staged the attack on the Salvadoran Embassy in reprisal for the assassination of the six Salvadoran labor leaders who were buried in the cathedral. Later, another female called, but this time the caller professed to be from the so-called Guatemalan Labor Party. She said the party was responsible for the bombing, for the same reasons alleged earlier.

SALVADORAN AIRLINE OFFICE DAMAGED BY FIRE

PA060423 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1810 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Salvadoran Taca Airline office at 500 10th Street, Zone 1, was set on fire by unidentified persons this morning. It is suspected they planted a bomb.

Police and firemen arrived on the scene to put out the fire. Taca employees reported that they will be unable to open for business because the office was practically destroyed and several days will be necessary to get reorganized, especially in connection with flights and passengers. They also said many persons will face delays in their flights with Taca until some solution is found.

Police are trying to establish a relationship between the attack this morning and yesterday's attack on the Salvadoran Consulate and Embassy.

HONDURAS

OAS OBSERVERS WILL CONTINUE ON BORDER

PA051320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras and El Salvador agreed to extend indefinitely the stay of the Organization of American States (OAS) military observers along their common border.

These observers arrived on the Honduran-Salvadoran border in 1976 and established a demilitarized zone 6 km in width to avoid large-scale armed confrontations, similar to those of 1969 which caused the relations between the two countries to be severed.

After 11 years of negotiations, on 30 October in Lima, Peru, the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments signed a general peace treaty that has already been ratified. On 10 December it will be implemented during a ceremony in Tegucigalpa, when the ratification papers will be exchanged.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry today said the expenses of the OAS observers will continue to be paid by the two governments and they will be in the area where they have always operated.

LARGE PCH CELL UNCOVERED IN LA CEIBA

PA060432 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] has a large cell in La Ceiba which was recently discovered by the police, Capt Marco Antonio Matute Lagos, security chief in the port, has reported at a news conference. He said Victor Manuel Pena R. was arrested last Friday after police investigated him. Although Pena is a Christian Democratic Party representative on the local electoral tribunal, he admitted at the police station that he is a PCH member.

The national investigations department found much communist propaganda such as booklets on pro-Soviet indoctrination, PCH statutes and rules, memoirs and publications of the Sandinist Front in his apartment. Bonds worth 10 and 20 lempiras to fund the PCH were also found. The bonds are printed in black and red with writer Ramon Amaya Amador's picture.

The propaganda material is being distributed in La Ceiba by a woman who is adviser to the local Honduran Telecommunication Enterprise office, it was reported.

Captain Matute Lagos noted that the communist cell holds underground meetings every night in La Ceiba.

AGREEMENT ENDS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY STRIKE

PA062229 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1414 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The Rosario Mining Company put an end to a strike when it agreed to reinstate the former president of the Jose Manuel Guerrero Labor Union. His dismissal caused a strike that began 9 days ago.

The strike was suspended yesterday at 1600 when the company agreed to reemploy Guerrero but gave him 4 days' suspension without pay as punishment. During these 4 days Guerrero must remain in Tegucigalpa and keep away from the company's installations.

Another point of the agreement establishes that the company will pay 4 and 1/2 days to the striking workers and agreed not to take reprisals against them.

NICARAGUA

GROUPS PROTEST KILLINGS, 'ATROCITIES' IN EL SALVADOR

Salvadoran Embassy Demonstration

PA061538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] An angry protest demonstration was staged in front of the Salvadoran Embassy in Managua last night. This demonstration was organized by the Christian Council of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People. Several thousand people expressed their repudiation of the killings of the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the nuns. They raised their fists and shouted revolutionary slogans, accusing the members of the Christian Democratic junta of being criminals and calling the junta collaborators undesirables.

One of the members of the solidarity council said that they know that the victory of El Salvador is near and that they will soon have true representatives of the people in the government and not collaborators who pretend not to understand the crimes committed by their government.

For his part, a representative of the Christian Council of Solidarity with the Peoples said that there is not a single Christian in Nicaragua who does not repudiate the murders because a true Christian is also a true revolutionary.

Ciudad Sandino Demonstration

PA061551 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A large demonstration was staged in Ciudad Sandino, the former Open Tres [neighborhood in Managua] at 1500 yesterday. This demonstration was staged to denounce before the world the atrocities that the Salvadoran junta is committing against the people.

It is important to stress that many of the demonstrators worked with Sister Maura Clark, who organized great movements in this neighborhood. The bells of the San Francisco Javier Church again tolled to announce that the church was being occupied by revolutionaries. This time, however, the occupation was not against the Somozist dictatorship because it is already defeated. It was to denounce the killing of the four nuns and the daily massacres of the Salvadoran people.

The Sandinist Defense Committees participated in the march and all the demonstrators chanted slogans against the Salvadoran Government. One of the slogans was: On the alert, the guerrilla struggle for Latin America moves on.

AMNLAE ISSUES STATEMENT CONDEMNING KILLING OF NUNS

PA070131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Communique issued by the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association; no date given]

[Text] To the organized women, the Nicaraguan people and the world:

The Nicaraguan women of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE] denounce and condemn the killing of Companeras Maryknoll Sisters Ita Ford, Dorothy Kazek, Jean Donovan and Maura Clark, who were carrying out humanitarian tasks for the benefit of the people in El Salvador, just as they did earlier in Nicaragua.

This incident, plus the massacre of the four [as heard] leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front on 27 November, the murders of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in March and of Father Marcial Serrano on 1 December and of the hundreds of brothers who are captured and killed daily by the fascist junta and imperialism, which are trying to drown the hopes for liberation of the Salvadoran people with blood, move us to urge our people and all our members to support the struggle of El Salvador.

We also urge all the nations of the world and honest governments to express their solidarity with the Salvadoran people and to denounce the maneuvers, crimes, and imperialist intervention in that country. Let us demand the right of the Salvadoran people to be free.

To the women, the men and women, involved in the struggle, we say they are not alone. We are sure the other nations are with them, that their cause is just, like ours was, and that for this reason they will see the sun of freedom soon.

Long live international solidarity! Long live the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people! El Salvador will overcome! Imperialism will fall!

MEXICAN DELEGATION, MINISTERS HOLD TALKS ON OIL

FL052256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has received Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex]. Rodriguez Llompart welcomed him and expressed satisfaction with the visit of Diaz Serrano and the delegation that is accompanying him. He said the visit will help to expand the friendship between Cuba and Mexico.

Diaz Serrano stressed the importance of the meeting to undertake joint work and conclude important aspects for cooperation between the two organizations.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL061301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Cuba and Mexico last night signed in this capital a cooperation protocol dealing with the oil industry which includes three important points. The document was signed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum.

The protocol provides for joint work programs in the exploration of Cuba's undersea platform for oil and gas. It also provides for the necessary operations to increase Cuba's liquid gas production and the remodeling of the Nico Lopez refinery in this capital. It also includes trading of oil industry byproducts and Mexican cooperation in the acquisition by Cuba of byproducts of hydrocarbons as well as technological assistance in that branch.

Meeting With Fidel Castro

FL061509 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Government, last night held talks with Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum, and the delegation accompanying him. Present at the talks was Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Council of State and Government. During the meeting Eng Diaz Serrano explained to the president of the Cuban Council of State the results of the negotiations conducted by the Cuban and Mexican delegations on cooperation in the field of oil exploration, exploitation and refining. Mexico is willing to offer broad cooperation in this field to our country.

Pemex Chief Press Conference

FL061923 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Eng Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Mexican Petroleum [Pemex], today held a press conference for national and foreign newsmen prior to his departure, during which he explained the protocol signed (?by the two countries) as well as matters discussed with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

[Begin Diaz Serrano recording] We are planning to organize the work dealing with [words indistinct] and the remodeling of the Nico Lopez refinery in Havana. With regard to the commercial end, we will buy and sell manufactured products, that is Mexico sells and Cuba buys and Cuba sells and Mexico buys refined products. Finally, we will try to step up the exploration work, which has been going on for some time in Cuba, to see if it is possible to accelerate the discovery of new fields by jointly applying Mexican and Cuban technology. [end recording]

Departure of Delegation

PA070235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of the Mexican Petroleum enterprise, ended his official visit to Cuba Saturday at the head of a delegation of technicians and specialists in this field.

The Mexican delegation was seen off at the airport by Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Minisers and minister of basic industry, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

During his visit Diaz Serrano signed a collaboration protocol with our country which establishes a joint work program for exploration for petroleum and gas on Cuba's continental shelf.

In a news conference here Diaz Serrano praised his visit to Cuba, and especially the meeting he held with Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. He said there is a great possibility for collaboration between Cuba and Mexico in the field of petroleum and said preliminary reports on prospecting on Cuba's continental shelf make him feel optimistic.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETING TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

FL052051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The main construction workers' day commemoration was held today in Santiago de Cuba. It was chaired by Politburo member Juan Almeida. A letter from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the commemoration was read at the ceremony.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee conveyed greetings to construction workers in his letter which was read by Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction. Fidel told the construction workers that other obligations prevented him from participating in the commemoration held this morning at the fuels and lubricants plant in Santiago de Cuba. He went on to refer to the homage being paid today to Armando Mestre at the heroic city of Santiago de Cuba where construction workers once again will reaffirm their willingness to struggle for the country's economic and social development.

Elsewhere in Fidel's letter to construction workers read in Santiago de Cuba today, our commander in chief described these workers as a shock force hardened and unselfish. Fidel also expressed confidence that the construction workers will continue to struggle for greater exigency, discipline, savings, quality and efficiency in their work.

Jorge Risquet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, made the closing remarks at the ceremony which also was chaired by Jose Ramon Balaguer, party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, and other members of the Central Committee as well as leaders of the party, Construction Workers Trade Union and Construction Ministry. Risquet described construction workers as members of an enthusiastic, firm and resolute force.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PARTICIPATION IN OIL AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO AFFIRMED

FL051317 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] It is not true that the Dominican Republic is going to be excluded from the oil agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica. This was stated yesterday afternoon by the technical secretary of the presidency, Ramon Martinez Aponte, who also said that the Dominican Republic is the first beneficiary of the agreement. The official said that the agreement is already being implemented. He gave assurances that there are deposits from the Venezuelan Investment Fund in the Central Bank. We are in the midst of negotiations with the Mexican Government. The part of the agreement with this nation is a rather delicate matter, Martinez Aponte added.

The secretary said that the part of the oil agreement with the Venezuelan Government has been signed. Regarding Mexico, negotiations are being realized. Martinez Aponte said that the Dominican Government has often been in touch with Mexican authorities to finalize negotiations with that country. We have said that the problem with Mexico is not a technical one but one of cost, the official said. Martinez Aponte also said that President Guzman's recent visit to Mexico was positive enough for the country.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT GO TO 10 DEC MEETING IN HONDURAS

PA051528 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 2 Dec (EFE)--The president of the Dominican Republic, Antonio Guzman, will not go to the meeting on 10 December in Honduras, which will be attended by several Latin American presidents. A presidential spokesman said this afternoon that President Guzman had apologized for not attending the meeting.

It was confirmed at the presidential palace that President Guzman was invited to a meeting in Honduras, but had excused himself because he has too much pending work. In addition, the presidential spokesman said, the Dominican president has some business to attend before travelling to Santa Maria, Colombia, where another summit meeting will take place later this month.

PENA GOMEZ ASSUMES 'PERSONAL CONTROL' OF PRD

FL052358 Santo Domingo Radio Mio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez has taken over personal control of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] [words indistinct] to anyone who within the party promotes presidential reelection. He also appointed a political committee composed of men of his complete trust, appointed various departmental directors and he expelled the chief of the trade union department, Deputy Amadeo Lorenzo Ramirez. The action took place last night at a meeting of the PRD National Executive Committee.

Pena Gomez challenged any party leader to promote presidential reelection in violation of party standards. At the National Executive Committee meeting, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez made a firm promise to sink anyone who within the party promotes presidential reelection, according to reports from PRD sources. It was reported that the new members of the Political Committee, although belonging to various PRD factions, are individuals who, according to Pena Gomez himself, enjoy his complete trust and would essentially respond to his directions.

The persons appointed by the PRD leader are Drs (Aribe Garcia de Leon), Rafael de Moya Valdez, Abraham Bautista Alcantara, Frida Espinal, (Rafael Sarante) and Fulgencio Espinal. To these are added the following members with full rights: Ivelise Prats de Perez, Dr (Virgilio Maynat y Reina), (Wilson Garnot) and Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco. The Political Committee is the highest executive organ of the PRD and it must meet periodically to formulate the party's political policy.